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- ERRATA -

Paragraph 6, line 4.

from - demanded the Chinese number of the
to - demanded of the Chinese member of the

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS MADE BY FOREIGN OFFICE ON AUGUST 10 1937
ON MURDER OF LIEUTENANT OYAMA IN SHANGHAI.

1. The strained situation now prevailing in Shanghai between the Japanese and Chinese forces is plainly attributable to the murder by the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps of Sub-lieutenant Oyama and First-class Seaman Saito of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

2. Sub-Lieutenant Oyama, accompanied by Seaman Saito who drove the automobile, set out to inspect the district (western section of the City where there are valuable Japanese investments) which was his duty to safeguard as commander of the western outpost. Both of them met brutal death at the hands of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps on the Extension Road which is under the jurisdiction of the Concession area, Oyama's face having been half crushed with brains protruding and intestines exposed. In his body were discovered eighteen bullet wounds and sword cuts which testify to the dreadful manner in which his body was subjected to unspeakable insult.

3. It is easily to be imagined how indignant the members of the Japanese Landing Party felt at this outrage committed on their comrades, and this, moreover, in a place where all nationals were free to pass. The situation was further aggravated by the persistent provocation of the Chinese forces which greatly

menaced the safety of the Concession. To meet the emergency, the Commander of the Landing Party deemed it urgent to strengthen the guard measure and caused a reinforcement of the Landing Party.

4. On the very day of the incident, Consul-General Okamoto saw Mayor Yui of Greater Shanghai and strongly requested the withdrawal of the Peace Preservation Corps and the removal of military works which were quite excessive in their scope and gravely endangered the peace and tranquillity of the City. Finding the request reasonable, Mayor Yui agreed and started to carry it out. However, the distance to which the Chinese forces withdrew was not deemed sufficient to insure safety, and Consul-General Okamoto made further request to Mayor Yui on the 11th that the Chinese forces be withdrawn to the distance judged necessary by military experts. To this Mayor Yui also replied that he would meet the request.

5. Why does there exist a demilitarized zone in Shanghai?

This zone was established following the Shanghai Incident of 1932 with a view to avoiding clashes between the Chinese troops and the foreign garrisons there. The zone is intended to serve as a cordon sanitaire, and no military works or armed forces are allowed there, peace and order being maintained by the Chinese police, or the Peace Preservation Corps. Now, taking advantage of the fact that there is no restriction as to the number or equipments of the police forces, the Chinese have armed them fully so that they differ from the regular troops in no respect, and increased their numbers

to 20,000, which means a great menace to the International Settlement. A Joint Commission representing Japan, China, Great Britain, America, France, and Italy is in existence in order to insure the enforcement of the agreement concerning the demilitarized zone.

6. At the request of Consul-General Okamoto the Joint Commission met on the 12th. At this meeting Mr. Okamoto, supported by the representatives of Great Britain, America and other Powers, demanded the Chinese member of the Commission, Mr. O.K. Yui, Mayor of Shanghai, that the Chinese Police Preservation Corps be withdrawn as had been previously agreed to by Mr. Yui himself. Mr. Yui replied that though as Mayor of Shanghai he had agreed to the withdrawal on the preceding day, he could, as a member of the Commission, do nothing but refuse to accede to the demand. Thus, the efforts failed towards effecting the withdrawal of the Police Preservation Corps through peaceful negotiation.

7. On the other hand, the Police Preservation Corps, which had been rapidly reinforced since the 9th, have made formidable warlike preparations, and their first line has advanced to a point only 150 metres away from the headquarters of the Japanese garrison, creating an extremely dangerous situation.

8. Moreover, the Chinese forces mentioned above are threatening to cut off communication between the Japanese garrison and the Japanese sector of the Settlement. For this reason certain units

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of the Japanese forces have been sent out to safeguard the lines of communication.

9. In the present circumstances, what is most important is that the Chinese should faithfully observe and carry out the terms of the agreement of 1932 for the cessation of hostilities.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 3 pages and entitled "Official Statement made by Foreign Office on August 10, 1937 on Murder of Lieutenant Oyama in Shanghai." is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 8th day of April 1947.

(signed) K. HAYASHI
Signature of Official

Witness: (signed) K. URABE

上海に於ける大山中尉被害事件に關する外務省當局の申書

一九三七年八月十日

一、現在上海に於て日支兩軍が緊迫せる狀況に立至つてゐることは、知ら
かに、支那保安隊が日本海軍陸戰隊の大山中尉及齋藤一等水兵を殺害し
た事実に起因するものである。

二、大山中尉は齋藤水兵を伴ひ、之に自動車を操縦せしめ、その部隊前哨
總指揮官として保護を命ぜられたる地區（日本の投資莫大なる上海市區
地區）の觀察に赴いた所、租界警界内にある警界路に於いて、支那保安
隊の手によつて虐殺されたのである。

大山中尉は顔面は中半潰され、腦脊内臓共に露出してゐた。中尉の屍体
には十八箇所の銃創と刀創を認めたが、之は中尉の屍体が殘虐言うに堪
えざる凌辱を受けたことを示すものであつた。

三、日本陸戰隊が、この戦友に對してかゝる暴行が用ゐられ、しかも、そ
れが各國人の通行自由なる地點に於て行はれたことに就いて、如何に憤

激したかは、想像するに難くない。而して情勢は支那軍の執拗なる挑戰的行動によつて更に悪化し租界の安寧は著しく脅されるに至つた。この事態に處する爲に陸軍司令部は防衛手段を強化する必要を認め陸軍隊を増派せしめた。

此の事件の當日日本領事は俞大上海市長と會見し、保安隊の撤退と軍事施設にしてその規模大なる爲上海市の平和安寧を甚しく危くする如きものは之を除去する事を、強硬に申入れた所。俞市長はこの要求の正當なることを認めて、之が實行に着手することとした。然し乍ら、支那軍の撤退した距離は安全を確保するには不充分と考えられたので、日本領事は、十一日更に俞市長に對して、支那軍が、軍事専門家の必要と認める地點迄退くように要求した。之に對しても俞市長は要求に應ずる旨の答をしたのであつた。

其何故に上海には非武装地帯が設けられたのであるか。

この非武装地帯なるものは、一九三二年の上海事變の後設定されたもので、支那軍隊と外國守備隊との上海に於ける衝突を避ける爲であつた。

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この地帯は安全地帯の役目をするものであつて、軍事施設を設けず或は武装せる軍隊を立入らすことは禁じられて居り、その安寧秩序は、支那側警察或は保安隊によつて保たれることになつてゐた。然るに、支那側はこの警察隊の人員数は裝備に關しては何等制限なきを幸に、この警察隊に正規軍と殆ど異らぬ程度の裝備を施し、その人員も二万に及んだ。この事は共同境界に對して大きな脅威であつた。この非武装地帯に於ける協定の實行を保護する爲に日、支、英、米、佛、伊の共同委員會が存存してゐる。

六十二日に至つて、この共同委員會が、岡本總領事の要請によつて開催され、その席上、岡本氏は、英米及他諸國の代表者支持により、支那側委員たるオー・ケー・ケイ上海市長に對し、保安隊が變に俞氏自身が承諾したる如く撤退するよつに要求した。

之に對し俞氏は上海市長としては前日撤退に承諾したのであるが、共同委員會の一員としてはこの要求に應ずることを拒絶するより他はないと答へた。かくて、平和的折衝によつて保安隊を撤退せしむる爲の努力

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は空しく水泡に磨したものである。

其一方保安隊は九日以來賊に増強され恐るべき挑戰的準備を整へ、その第一は、日本守備隊司令部を去る置かに一五〇米の近くに前進するに至り、事態は極めて危険なる状態に陥つたのである。

八更にこの支那軍は、日本守備隊と租界の日本人居留地區との連絡を絶たんとして居る。茲に於て、日本軍の或部隊は交通線防護の爲に派遣さるゝに至つた。

其現状にあつて、最も緊要なことは、支那側が一九三二年の停戦協定條項を忠實に守ることである。